

WILLIS'S REPORT RECEIVED.

TRATION'S BREATH AWAY.

TAKE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO RECOVER
AND PREPARE THEIR EXCULPATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—The eagerly expected

dispatches from Minister Willis arrived here late last night, and were transmitted to the State Department to-day. President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham did not feel quite equal, however, to the task of squaring at sight the latest news with their previous assurances to Congress and the country, and a breathing spell of twenty-four hours was taken, to reconcile if possible the unexpected action of the Administration's agent in Hawaii with the programme of surrender and apology sent to Congress more than three weeks ago. It was announced late this afternoon that the message of accepted exculpation would go to Congress to-morrow.

The official news sent by Mr. Willis is understood to confirm completely the full reports telegraphed from Victoria on Tuesday, and the sole element of novelty promised in to-morrow's transmission to Congress is the defence which the President is expected to make of his dereliction in not instructing Minister Willis to hold

The Queen to her original refusal of the conditions of restoration, thus avoiding the unpleasant consequences which have followed from the effort to carry the monarchical programme through to its logical and proper end.

As was said in yesterday's dispatches, the President is likely to contend in his message that he considered the restoration policy definitely abandoned when he accepted the terms offered by Mr. Willis, and the President's defence from the charge of double dealing is expected to turn wholly on this assumption. It is probable that the natural results of the original instructions for the overthrow of the Provisional Government.

Interest in Congress, of course, centered in the question of the President's defence, and all that was done to-day in either branch affecting the Hawaiian situation simply tended to emphasize the President's position in the House. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed by a unanimous vote to report the Hitt resolution calling for all Hawaiian correspondence to be produced to the committee, and formal summons on the Executive for the dispatches which are anticipated in to-morrow's message.

In the Senate the whole of the afternoon was

occupied with a discussion of the Hawaiian difficulty. Mr. Davis concluded his able and exhaustive review of the history of the Hawaiian revolution and its relations with the diplomatic policy of the Administration. The Minnesota senator then rebounded in witty phrases the sarcastic remarks which were received with appreciative attention. Mr. Turpie also spoke on the situation in Honolulu, deprecating annexation, but likewise opposing any interference with the conceded autonomy and sovereign powers of the existing Provisional Government.

BLOUNT'S APPOINTMENT DENIED.
MR. DAVIS'S WIT AND SARCASTIC HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN THE SENATE.—MR. TURPIE AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Senate was entertained to-day with two speeches on the subject of Hawaii. The first was by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), in continuation of that which he began yesterday, and the second by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.). Mr. Davis argued that the appointment of Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii without the approval of the Senate was a Presidential invasion of the privileges of the Senate, for which he found a parallel only once in the history of Imperial Rome. The hauling down of the American flag in Honolulu came in for much denunciation on the part of Mr. Davis, in which he was sustained by other Republican Senators; and he wound up his speech with a denunciation of the sublime judgment of the American people, the President's Hawaiian and fiscal policy would be condemned.

He started with reading extracts from the diplo-

diplomatic correspondence, the instructions of the State Department to Ministers to the Hawaiian Islands and the resolutions of Congress. The monarchist, however, was not a monarchist, he said, would be searched in vain for the evidence in which Minister Stevens had not said in response to every attempt to put him in an equivocal attitude that he would land the troops for the protection of American life and property. And if the Queen, by her revolutionary acts, had created a new government, she could not, he said, be necessary, she could not complain because it had the collateral effect of sweeping away her throne.

THE MONARCHY GONE FOREVER.

"And thus," Mr. Davis continued, in summing up the evidence, "the curtain fell on the last scene of this harlequin monarchy. The stage lords and the stage ladies vanished into the mass of population. The ex-Queen laid aside her tinsel crown, put off her tawdry regalia, and reentered private life through the stage entrance. The monarchy was overthrown, and the world was liberated by the civilized world, though the performance had been frequently and rudely interrupted by foreign spectators. The domestic audience, heavily taxed for its support, practically resented the insults of the Queen. The frequent and real took the place of this pernici-ous monarchy. A firm government, composed of just and able men, had been abandoned stage, and the whole world the proceeding had been a spectacle. Civilization had endured it. The Duke had, for a time, conferred his functions on Christo-

other Sly. But to this general appreciation of the melodrama there was one exception. As the show was ending the Democratic party and the Independent speaker, Judge McLean, and Sancho Panza entered the puppet show in Spain. With the Democratic party as with the Don, the performance was a real tragedy. It saw in the puppets and in the stage Queen weakness overpowered and virginity oppressed and dishonored. Sancho, against the evidence of his senses, saw through the eyes of his master.

Mr. Davis' wit and sarcasm of the last sentences were not instantaneously appreciated on the floor and in the galleries, but after a few seconds the laughter and hissing clearly proved that the audience was not so much deceived as Mr. Davis had made a hit. The presiding officer felt called upon to intervene for

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ful, and then, at the request of Senators to give a translation of it, he paraphrased it as follows: "Into what crime has he fallen? By what means has he been seduced? What has been done to him? Is he based upon him? What witnesses have testified against him? Not any of these things. A verbatim and turgid message has come over from Europe. That dies it, I will interrogate no further." (Laughter and applause.)

Coming to the point of the hauling down of the flag, Mr. Blount, the brother of Mr. Blount, Mr. Fry (Rep., Me.) interposed, and said that the history of the country might be hunted for a man who had ordered an Admiral of the Navy to haul down the flag.

"And allow me to add," said Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.), "that the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy directed Admiral Skerrett to obey the commands of Mr. Blount, and that the naval forces were to obey his command."

"And yet," said Mr. Davis, commenting upon Mr. Dolph's remark, "it is claimed that Mr. Blount

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